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Borough of Berwick upon Tweed.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF
HEALTH.

1947.

P. W. MACLAGAN, M.D. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors
of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed for the year 1947. During the first five months of the year the Borough was without the services of a Sanitary Inspector, and during that period many additional duties had to be undertaken by the clerk and myself. The work of meat inspection for that period was performed by Mr. J. B. Harmar, M.R.C.V.S.

The births this year numbered 255, giving a birth rate of 22.11 compared with 239 and a rate of 20.93 for 1946. England and Wales was 20.5 for 1947.

Infantile mortality is 39.21 per 1000 births, compared with 41.84 for the previous year, and 41 for England and Wales.

The deaths numbered 171, giving a death rate of 14.83, compared with 156, and a rate of 13.66 for 1946. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.0

The average age of death was 67 years 3 months, as compared with 67 years 1 month for the previous year.

Of the total deaths (171) 110, or 62%, were of persons over 65 years, compared with 60% for the previous year.

The death rate is slightly above normal, while the birth rate is higher.

Infectious disease has shewn a decrease during the past year.

83.62% of the children in the Borough have now been immunised against diphtheria.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to all who so loyally co-operated in the work of the Public Health Services.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. W. MACLAGAN, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health—P. W. MACLAGAN, M.D.

Sanitary Inspector—DOUGLAS S. HALLEY, M.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.

Matron—Miss ALICE WHEATLEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Clerk—Mr. JOHN JOHNSON

Sections A. & F.—STATISTICS & GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Statistics.

Area—7,156 acres

Population—1931 census, 12,299. (1921 census, 12,985.)

R.G. est., mid-year 1947—11,530

No. of Inhabited Houses—3597.

Rateable Value—£73,229 (as at 31st March, 1947).

Sum rep. by 1d. rate—£288 Do.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		
Legitimate	111	129	240		
Illegitimate	6	9	15		
(Reg.-Gen.) Totals	117	138	255	Rate	22.11

DEATHS.		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rate</i>
(Registrar-General) ...	...	75	96	171	14.83
Deduct 4 deaths (see pp. 5 & 6)		72	95	167	14.48

Number of Women dying in consequence of Child-birth—Nil.

Do. from Sepsis ... Nil

Do. from other causes ... One

Deaths of Infants under 1 year—

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per 1000</i>
Legitimate ...	...	4	4	8	39.21
Illegitimate ...	...	—	2	2	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)		—	1	1	0.086
Do. Whooping Cough		—	1	1	0.086
Do. Diphtheria		—	—	—	—
Do. Diarrhoea		1	1	2	0.17
Do. Scarlet Fever		—	—	—	—
Do. Tuberculosis (Pul.)		3	3	6	0.51
Do. do. (Non-Pul.)		—	—	—	—

Comparative Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Maternal Mortality Death-rates, and Case-rates of certain Infectious Diseases.

		Rates per 1000 population.		
		No.	Berwick.	Eng. & Wales
Births—				
Live	...	255	22.11	20.5
Still	...	10	0.87	0.50
Deaths—				
All causes	...	*171	14.83	} 12.0
	...	†167	14.48	
Typhoid & Para. fever	...	0	0	0
Smallpox	...	0	0	0
Measles...	...	1	0.08	0.01
Scarlet Fever	...	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	1	0.08	0.02
Diphtheria	...	0	0	0.01
Influenza	...	0	0	0.09
Notifications—*				
Typhoid Fever	...	0	0	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	...	0	0	0.01
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	1	0.08	0.05
Scarlet Fever	...	3	0.25	1.37
Whooping Cough	...	41	3.52	2.22
Diphtheria	...	3	0.25	0.13
Erysipelas	...	2	0.17	0.19
Smallpox	...	0	0	0
Measles...	...	14	1.20	9.41
Pneumonia	...	0	0	0.79
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	0	0	0.0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	0	0	0.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	0.08	0.0
Rates per 1,000 Live Births—				
Deaths under 1 year	...	10	39.2	41
Deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years	...	2	7.84	5.8
Maternal Mortality rates (per 1000 total births, i.e., live and still)—				
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0	0	0.16
Others	...	1	3.77	0.85
Total	...	1	3.77	1.01
Notifications—				
Puerperal Fever	...	0	0	} 0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	0	0	

* Registrar General's figures.

† Excludes 4 deaths, persons resident Scotland (pp. 5 & 6)

Population.

The population, estimated by the Registrar-General for the Borough to mid-year, 1947, is 11,530.

Births.

The births allocated to the Borough by the Registrar-General numbered 255, giving a birth-rate of 22.11. The equivalent figures for the previous year were 239 births, and a rate of 20.93, and the birth-rate for England and Wales was 20.5.

The birth rate is calculated on a population of 11,530.

There were 15 illegitimate births (6 males and 9 females) in the total of 255.

The distribution of the births was as follows :—

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
Berwick ...	61	68	129
Tweedmouth ...	33	39	72
Spittal ...	10	20	30
Inwards and others	13	11	24
	117	138	255

Compared with the previous year the township of Berwick shews 10 more births, Tweedmouth 4 more, Spittal 3 less, and inwards 5 more.

Deaths.

The number of deaths belonging to the Borough is 167, giving a death rate of 14.48 as compared with 151 deaths and a rate of 13.13 for the previous year.

The death rate of 1947 is calculated on a population of 11,530 but is not modified by any standardising factor to correct the death rate on account of the age and sex constitution of our population.

From the total deaths assigned to the Borough by the Registrar General, viz., 171, there falls to be deducted 4 deaths belonging to Scotland.

The distribution of the deaths was as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Berwick	30	53	83
Tweedmouth	22	25	47
Spittal	13	12	25
Inward Transfers	7	5	12
Total for Boro.	72	95	167
Scottish	3	1	4
Others	...	...	...
Reg.-Gen. Fig.	75	96	171

The under-noted deaths, which are included in the Registrar-General's classification of the causes of death (see p. 8) should be deducted from the deaths assignable to the Borough :—

Reg. No.	M	F	Age	Cause of death	Assignment
459	1	...	61 yrs.	Broncho-Pneumonia	Berwickshire
15	1	...	78 yrs.	Old Age	Dumfries
85	1	...	46 yrs.	Accidental	Berwickshire
99	...	1	81 yrs.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	Berwickshire

Ages at Death.

The tables of ages at death is shewn with the percentage of total deaths at the various age periods, compared with the previous 4 years.

Ages.	No. of deaths.			Percentage of Total deaths				
	M	F	Tot.	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Under 1	4	6	10	5.99	6.62	5.41	2.51	6.90
1-5	...	...	...	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.00	1.90
5-15	2	2	4	2.40	0.00	1.36	1.25	1.26
15-25	2	1	3	1.79	4.63	1.36	2.51	2.50
25-45	5	4	9	5.39	7.28	2.70	5.03	6.29
45-60	11	12	23	13.77	13.91	14.20	10.70	16.98
60-65	6	6	12	7.18	7.94	8.11	13.20	12.59
65-70	13	12	25	14.98	9.27	15.50	15.10	9.43
70-80	17	25	42	25.14	32.47	33.80	32.08	23.27
80-90	10	21	31	18.56	17.22	13.50	17.00	16.98
90 up.	2	6	8	4.80	66	2.03	0.62	1.90
	72	95	167	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table, showing the percentage of total deaths at certain age periods for 1947 and compared with the average percentage for the 10 years 1931-1940 is interesting. It is desirable to have a low percentage in groups I, II, III, and IV and a high percentage in group V.

Age period.	Av. % for 10 years 1931-40.	% for 1947.	Notes re percentage for 1947.
I Babies under 1	6.69	5.99	Below normal.
II. Infants 1-5	2.62	...	
III. School, 5-15	1.59	2.40	Above Normal.
IV. Working, 15-65	34.92	28.14	Below normal.
V. Retired, 65 up.	52.07	63.47	Above Normal.

The high percentage of deaths of persons above 65 years is a regular feature in Berwick, and this year is 62%.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS ABOVE 65 YEARS
for five years periods during 26 years. 1918-1943 :—

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Avg. %
41	40	43	51	47	44.5
1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	
43	41	42	45	47	43.6
1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	
53	42	49	54	57	51.0
1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	
53	48	50	56	59	53.2
1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	
48	65	58	57	62	58.0
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
52	65	65	60	62	60.8

Causes of Death.

The following table shews the classification of deaths from all causes (Registrar-General's figures):—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	...	1	1
3 Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...
4 Whooping Cough ...	...	1	1
5 Diphtheria ...	...	...	...
6 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	3	3	6
7 Other forms of Tuberculous ...	...	...	...
8 Syphilitic diseases ...	1	...	1
9 Influenza ...	...	...	...
10 Measles ...	1	...	1
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	1	...	1
12 Acute infectious encephalitis ...	...	...	...
13 Cancer of bucal cavity (M) uterus (F)...	...	1	1
14 Cancer of stomach and duodenum	4	1	5
15 Cancer of breast ...	...	3	3
16 Cancer of all other sites ...	5	2	7
17 Diabetes ...	1	...	1
18 Inter-cranial vascular lesions	9	11	20
19 Heart Disease ...	25	33	58
20 Other diseases of circulatory system	3	4	7
21 Bronchitis ...	2	4	6
22 Pneumonia ...	1	3	4
23 Other respiratory diseases ...	...	...	...
24 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	...	...	...
25 Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	1	1	2
26 Appendicitis ...	...	...	...
27 Other digestive diseases ...	...	...	...
28 Nephritis ...	2	2	4
29 Puerperal and post abortive sepsis ...	...	...	...
30 Other maternal causes ...	...	1	1
31 Premature birth ...	1	1	2
32 Congenital malformation, birth injury, etc....	...	1	1
33 Suicide ...	...	1	1
34 Road traffic accidents ...	1	...	1
35 Other violent causes ...	4	4	8
36 All other causes ...	10	18	28
Totals	75	96	171

Infantile Mortality.

10 deaths of infants under 1 year belonging to the Borough were recorded, giving a rate of 39.20 per 1000 live births as compared with 10 deaths and a rate of 41.84 in the previous year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales for 1947 is 41.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

Reg. No.	Age	M	F	Cause
395	4 months ...		1	Broncho Pneumonia
426	9 days ...		1	Prematurity
472	2 days 1	...		Prematurity (Polish Child)
488	2 months 1	...		Epidemic Enteritis
492	3 months ...		1	Whooping Cough
7	2 months ...		1	Broncho Pneumonia
41	1 month 1	...		Broncho Pneumonia
91	4 months ..		1	Epidemic Enteritis
94	7 weeks ...		1	Asphyxia
124	6 months 1	...		Haemorrhagic Measles

Infectious Diseases.

65 cases of infectious diseases were notified, as occurring amongst the civilian population. 8 patients were treated at Berwick I. D. Hospital.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—704 children under 5 years of age completed a full course of immunisation and 1512 school children have been immunised, making a total of 2216, or 83.62% of the children in the Borough immunised under 15 years of age.

Details are as stated on next page.

	Under 5	5-14	Total
Estimated population as at 31st Dec., 1947	1001	1649	2650
Total No. of children immunised as at 31/12/47	704	1512	2216
„ „ not „ „	297	137	434
Percentage of Children immunised	70%	91.69%	83.62%

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Other than tuberculosis).

	Notified— Local	Removed to hospital Local	Died
Diphtheria	3	3	...
Scarlet Fever	3	3	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...
Measles	14	...	...
Whooping Cough	41	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1
Cerebral Spinal Fever	1	1	1
Totals	65	8	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

	New cases				Total deaths			
	Pul.		Non-pul.		Pul.		Non-pul.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5 years	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
5-15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
15-25	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
25-35	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	...
35-45	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45-55	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
55-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8	4	3	3	3	3	...	...

NOTIFICATION OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pul.			Non-Pul.			
	M	F	Tot.	M	F	Tot.	Tots.
On register, 1st Jan., 1947	36	25	61	11	5	16	77
Not. during yr. for first time	8	4	12	3	3	6	18
Removed from reg. during yr.	7	11	18	4	3	7	25
Cases on reg. 31/12/47	37	18	55	10	5	15	70

NOTE —The Tuberculosis Register has been completely revised in co-operation with the County Medical Officer of Health.

Section B—General Provision of Health Services.

Ambulance Facilities.—As mentioned in previous reports, motor ambulance facilities are available for removal of infectious diseases to hospital.

During the year the Council's ambulance service answered 49 calls, travelling 1,525 miles. 45 cases of infectious diseases were removed to and from Infectious Diseases Hospitals. From Berwick 2 private patients were removed to Berwick Infirmary, one to Edinburgh Infirmary, and one to Preston Hospital, North Shields.

Hospitals and Nursing.

HOSPITALS.—No change has taken place in the arrangements made for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Maternity Nursing.—The three "Queens" Nurses of the Berwick Ladies District Nursing Association continue to render valuable service to the community. The nurses attended at 95 births or 42% of the total births of the Borough.

The drop in the number of attendances is the result of the opening of Castle Hills Maternity Home, which was officially opened on 26th Feby., 1945. Besides the maternity work, the nurses also attended 162 medical and 60 surgical cases. The number of visits to patients (other than military) were 5,694. Articles of clothing given to patients, 78, and the issues of nursing appliances was 48. The work of the "Queen's Nurses," which has been going on quietly and efficiently for many years, is a very valuable contribution to the health services of the Borough, and work which cannot be too highly praised.

During the year of 1947, 136 children belonging to parents residing in the Borough, were born in Castle Hills Maternity Home. This figure represents 55.51% of the total births allocated by the Registrar General.

	1941	'42	'43	'44	'46	'46	'47
Total births ...	201	161	215	203	185	239	225
No. of births attended	179	177	186	172	86	95	95
% attendance to births	89	91	87	84	46	40	42

The following table shews the number of live births occurring at Castle Hills Maternity Home since the opening on 26th February, 1945.

	1945	1946	1947	Totals
Berwick Borough	57	132	136	325
Alnwick District	5	24	24	53
Belford	7	5	15	27
Birmingham	—	—	1	1
Blyth	—	—	1	1
Glendale	6	11	20	37
Gloucester	—	—	1	1
Lancashire	—	—	1	1
Leeds	—	1	—	1
Morpeth	—	—	1	1
Newcastle	1	—	2	3
Norham and I. R.D.C.	8	22	29	59
Scottish	13	7	14	34
Sheffield	—	—	1	1
Surrey	—	1	—	1
Totals	97	203	246	546

Scabies Order, 1941.—Two cases of scabies occurring amongst school children were reported by the school authorities during the year, and the children affected were treated under the superintendence of the Health Visitor.

Infectious Diseases.—During the year 26 cases of infectious diseases were investigated, 37 houses and 10 schools were disinfected.

Section C—SANITARY CONDITION OF BOROUGH.

Water Supply.

I. The built-up part of the Borough, and the landward area to the south of the River Tweed, is serviced by a piped supply of water. The rural area north of the River depends on private supplies to the various farms and cottages.

(a) The quality of the piped supply of water is satisfactory, and only one case of contamination of a private supply has come to notice. In the latter instance chlorinating equipment was installed by the owner of the farm.

(b) The quantity of the water throughout the Borough was adequate for all purposes.

II. Reports on samples of public water supply taken for chemical analyses and bacteriological examination—

Sample No. 1. Taken from tank, Dock Road, Tweedmouth.

Sample No. 2. Taken from domestic tap, Berwick.

Chemical Results	Sample	Sample
	No. 1	No. 2
	Parts per 100,000	
Total solids dried at 180° C	31.0	37.0
Chlorine as chlorides	3.20	3.37
Free ammonia	0.004	0.005
Albuminoid ammonia	Trace	Trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.55	0.65
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80° F)	0.022	0.029
Total hardness	22.5	23.6
Permanent hardness	10.5	8.6
Temporary hardness	12.0	15.0
Lead and Copper	None	None
Iron	None	None
Appearance and colour	Faint Yellow and clear	Faint Green and clear
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination		
of deposit	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
pH value	7.0	7.2

Bacteriological Results.—Sample No. 3. Taken from domestic tap, Berwick —

Number of bacteria per millilitre (m)—

Visible on agar after 48 hours incubation at 37° C 3

Visible on gelatine after 72 hours incubation at 21° C 6

Coliform Organisms as shown by the production of acid and

gas in MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose broth after 48 hours incubation at 37° C—

0.1 ml. of sample	.....	10 mls. of sample	absent
1.0 ml. of sample	absent	100 mls. of sample	absent

"This sample of water is of very satisfactory bacterial purity, as shown by the absence of coliform organisms and the small number of visible bacteria. Chemically also the water is seen to be of good organic purity, it is clear and bright, neutral in reaction, and the microscopical characteristics are normal."

III. There is no evidence to show that the piped supply of water to the Borough is liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

IV. With the exception of the case mentioned in paragraph I (a) above, no other form of contamination was found.

V. The number of dwelling houses supplied from Public Water Mains (a) direct to house is 2,996, with an estimated population of 9,579 (b) the number of dwelling houses supplied by stand pipe, i.e., water taps in courtyards is 601, with an estimated population of 1,951.

Drainage and Sewerage.

An extension of some 300 yards of 24 inch diameter sewer was completed during the year, to service a part of the new housing scheme in Tweedmouth.

Owing to a sand bank in the estuary of the River Tweed silting up one of the sewer outfalls, it was necessary to clear this blockage, and thus abate the nuisance being caused by the sewage discharging at a point above high water mark. The outfall was extended into the main stream to prevent recurrence of the silting.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Two outstanding nuisances from atmospheric pollution came under observation, and in each case the use of inferior quality fuel had a definite bearing on the excessive emission of smoke. At one of the works very little material improvement will be accomplished until modern furnaces are installed.

Rodent Control.

A second maintenance treatment was carried out on the sewers in the Borough during the first quarter of the year, and during the third quarter a further treatment of the sewers in the vicinity of the quay was carried out in conjunction with a campaign against rats in surface premises in that area.

One hundred and thirty three visits were made to rat infested premises, and nine notices were served on the appropriate parties regarding rat proofing and extermination.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following contraventions of the above-named Act were discovered during 45 inspections made to these premises. Five of these contraventions were outstanding at the end of the year, the remainder having been abated. Twelve written notices were served regarding these offences.

Contraventions of Act discovered.

Insufficient Sanitary Convenience	...	...	1
Sanitary conveniences defective	...	...	10
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	...	...	4
Other offences	...	...	2

Complaints and Nuisances.

Number of complaints received	...	..	126
Number of complaints found on inspection to be unjustified	...	...	8
Number of visits following complaints	...	...	264

Number and variety of nuisances dealt with :—

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings defective	...	...	...	...	7
Chimneys defective	...	...	...	...	3
Dampness	...	...	...	...	4
Drains choked	...	...	...	...	12
Floors defective	...	...	...	...	5
Houses, pest infested or verminous	...	...	...	...	7
Roofs leaking	...	...	...	...	17
Rat or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	29
Public Conveniences dirty	...	...	...	...	2
Spouting defective...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation inadequate	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.'s defective	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous nuisances	...	...	...	...	23

Regarding complaints of defective conditions in old properties, which will, as soon as circumstances permit, be reviewed under the Housing Act, 1936, it was considered that, unless of an urgent nature or an immediate danger to health, action be deferred pending consideration being given to these properties as a whole.

In eight instances, after no action had been taken by the author of the nuisance following an informal notice, an abatement notice under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, was served. These Statutory notices had the desired effect.

*Tabular Statement of Visits, Inspections, &c.,
by Sanitary Inspector.*

Visits and Inspections to			
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	41
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	6
Slaughter Houses	...	...	232
Workshops and Factories	...	...	45
Offensive Trades	...	...	9
Boarding Houses	...	...	25
Ships	...	...	5
Infectious Disease	...	...	47
Houses	...	...	389
Yards, Courts, etc.	...	...	153
Shop and Business Premises	...	...	46
Smoke Nuisance	...	...	8
Places of Public Entertainment	...	...	4
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	...	...	4
Rat Infested Premises	...	...	153
Verminous and Pest Infested Premises	...	...	15
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	49
Drainage	...	...	45
Notices issued—Informal	...	...	127
Do. —Statutory	...	...	8
Notices complied with—Informal	...	...	90
Do. —Statutory	...	...	8

Section D.—HOUSING.

Inspections of houses under the Housing Act, 1936, and for the purpose of assessing points under the "Points Scheme" for the allocation of new houses numbered 389. It is evident that until considerable progress is made in the building of new houses, the problem of the unfit and sub-standard house cannot be adequately tackled. The present, therefore, must be a time of planning for future action in regard to these houses when the time is opportune. In this respect a minimum legal standard for the fit house would be invaluable.

This year saw a beginning to the occupation of post-war permanent houses, 54 new houses and 10 war damaged replacements being completed by the Local Authority, while 14 new houses were built by Private Builders.

The number of occupied houses in the Borough at the end of 1947 was 3597.

Houses erected 1921-47.

		By Private Enterprise	By Local Authority	Prefabricated Tem. Houses	Total
1921	...	1	22		23
22	...	...	...		...
23	...	...	24		24
24	...	4	32		36
25	...	20	72		92
26	...	12	26		38
27	...	1	97		98
28	...	25	51		76
29	...	4	...		4
30	...	7	16		23
31	...	2	...		2
32	...	...	60		60
33	...	20	8		28
34	...	32	...		32
35	...	42	24		66
36	...	58	76		134
37	...	33	100		133
38	...	37	178		215
39	...	25	30		55
40	...	4	...		4
41-45	...	...	...		...
46	...	1	...	50	51
47	...	14	64*	...	78
Totals	...	342	880	50	1272

*Includes 10 war-damaged replacements.

Section E.—INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

In the following tabular statement will be seen the amount of meat and other foods which were condemned during the year. From January until May the inspection of meat at the Slaughterhouse was carried out by the Veterinary Surgeon, thereafter the Sanitary Inspector carried out these duties. A total of 232 visits were made to the Slaughterhouse for this purpose, and 100% inspection of all animals killed was carried out.

On three occasions butchers were warned for inadequately covering meat during transport through the streets of the Borough. Until a system of delivery in an enclosed hygienic meat van is practiced, conditions in this respect will never be entirely satisfactory.

MEAT & OTHER GOODS CONDEMNED.

		Surrendered	Legal Proceedings
Beef (Home killed)	Stones	2,962	Nil
Beef (Imported)	"	193	"
Mutton (Home killed)	"	658	"
Mutton (Imported)	"	Nil.	"
Pork	"	105	"
Game	lbs.	28	"
Poultry	"	Nil.	"
Fish	"	188	"
Fruit	"	2,479	"
Canned Goods	Tins	1,124	"
Bacon	lbs.	47	"
Cheese	"	7	"
Butter	"	34	"
Lard	"	Nil.	"
Eggs	Doz.	69	"
Other Foods.			
† Rolled Oats	Cwts.	67½	"
* Sugar	lbs.	151	"
† Semolina	"	200	"

† Fit for animal feeding stuffs.

* Returned to refinery.

Meat and other Foods.

CARCASSES INSPECTED & CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, ex- cluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs	Total
Number killed { (if known) }	827	147	97	3,297	28	4,396
Number inspected	827	147	97	3,297	28	4,396

All diseases except tuberculosis—

Whole carcasses condemned	15	15	5	110	7	152
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	348	61	...	365	3	777
Percentage of the number in spected affected with dis- ease other than tuber.	43.89%	51.70%	5.15%	14.40%	35.71%	

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcasses condemned	9	15	...	...	...	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	29	5	...	...	...	34
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tub.	4.59%	13.60%	...	...	...	58

MEAT CONDEMNED (HOME KILLED).

	Whole Carcasses including Organs.	Part Carcasses.	Organs other than Ox Livers.	Ox Livers.		Tot. wt. (lbs).
				Wholly.	Partly.	
Bullocks	24	61 (4413 lbs.)	119	} 409	166	5329
Cows	30	10 (779 lbs.)	61			
Calves	5	...	—			
Sheep	110	22 (377 lbs.)	369			
Pigs	7	3 (21 lbs.)	—			
	176	96 (5590lbs.)	549	409	166	5329

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

Since these Regulations came into effect on 1st May, 1947, there has been much activity in the premises of ice-cream manufacturers. Their willingness to co-operate in the application of the Regulations has been most encouraging, and no difficulty has been encountered in this sphere, except in so far as the supply of the necessary equipment.

Thirteen premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, and eight for the sale of this commodity— Forty nine visits were made to these premises.

Owing to the distance samples have to be transported to the Public Health Laboratory at Newburn, results have not been as good as they might had it been possible to deliver them immediately the samples were taken.

Milk Supply.

To the twelve dairies where milk is produced Thirty visits were made. The cows in these herds totalled 156. Visits to milk retailing premises numbered eleven.

At the end of the year the following dairymen and premises were registered.

Producers	...	...	...	8
Producer-Retailer	...	...	...	4
Retailers	...	...	...	12
Dairies ...	...	...	...	20

Four of the Retailers have premises outwith the Borough boundary.

Thirteen verbal warnings and two written notices were given to dairymen regarding conditions found at their premises. The unsatisfactory conditions found are summarised as follows:—

- (a) Dirty premises and equipment.
- (b) Need for limewashing of byres and milk shops.
- (c) Housing of cows in unsuitable premises.
- (d) Udders of cows not being cleaned prior to milking.
- (e) Storage of feeding-stuffs in byre.

Where re-visits had been made before the end of the year these warnings and notices were found to have had the desired effect.

Following receipt of the unsatisfactory results of analyses of a water supply used at a farm for the cleansing of milk utensils and the cooling of milk, it was necessary to stop the use of the water supply until chlorinating equipment had been installed.

At the close of the year structural improvements were well ahead at one byre, and negotiations were in progress for alterations to be made at two other byres and three retail dairies.

As with samples of ice-cream despatched for Methylene Blue Testing, milk samples did not always arrive at the laboratory in time to be subjected to a fair test. In consequence, results were not of a particularly high standard. During the last quarter of the year seven milk bottles were despatched to the laboratory for bacterial examination. Three of these returned unsatisfactory results, but "follow-up" examinations have proved satisfactory.

Milk, Special Designations, Regulations.

The following licenses were granted under these Regulations for 1947.

Dealer's Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Supplementary Licence to retail Certified Milk	1

One producer was registered to produce and retail Accredited Milk.

